

## STRIKES A KEYNOTE.

Cleveland Lets Congress Know His Will Again.

Denounces the Senate's Mutilation of the Tariff Bill.

## CALLS ON THE HOUSE

To Remain Firm for Free Raw Materials.

And to Refuse to Accept Compromise.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Intense interest was created by Mr. Wilson's announcement in the house today that he had a letter from President Cleveland, which the latter had permitted to be made public.

The letter was then sent to the desk and read amid profound silence. It was in the president's vigorous style and was a stirring tribute to the Wilson bill and a direct blow at any surrender to the senate bill.

President Cleveland's letter is as follows:

PERSONAL.  
EXECUTIVE MANSION,  
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 2, 1894.  
To Hon. W. L. Wilson.

My Dear Sir:—The certainty that conference will be ordered between the two houses of congress for the purpose of adjusting differences on the subject of tariff legislation makes it also certain that you will be again called upon to do hard service in the cause of tariff reform.

My public life has been so closely related to the subject, I have so longed for its accomplishment, and I have so often promised its realization to my fellow countrymen as a result of their trust and confidence in the Democratic party, I hope no excuse is necessary for my earnest appeal to you that in this crisis you strenuously insist upon party honesty and good faith and a sturdy adherence to Democratic principles. I believe these are absolutely necessary conditions to the continuation of Democratic existence.

I cannot rid myself of the feeling that this conference will present the best, if not the only true hope of Democracy. Indications point to its action as the reliance of those who desire the genuine fruit of Democratic effort, the fulfillment of Democratic pledges and the redemption of Democratic promises to the people.

To reconcile differences in the details comprised within the fixed and well-defined lines of principle, will not be the sole task of the conference, but as it seems to me, its members who also have in charge the question whether Democratic principles themselves are to be saved or abandoned.

There was no excuse for mistaking or misapprehending the feeling and temper of the rank and file of the Democracy. They are downcast under the feeling that their party fails in ability to manage the government and that they are apprehensive that efforts to bring about a tariff reform may fail, but they are much more downcast and apprehensive in their fear that Democratic principles may be surrendered.

In these necessary circumstances they cannot do otherwise than to look with confidence to you, and those who with you have patriotically and sincerely championed the cause of tariff reform within Democratic lines and guided by those principles. This confidence is partly suggested by the action under your leadership of the house of representatives upon the bill now pending.

Every true Democrat and every sincere tariff reformer knows that this bill is its platform and as it will be submitted to the conference falls far short of the consummation for which we have long labored, for which we have suffered defeat without discouragement, which in its anticipation gave us a rallying cry in our day of triumph and which in its promise of accomplishments is so interwoven with Democratic pledges and Democratic successes that our abandonment of the cause or the principles upon which it rests means party perdition and party dishonor.

One topic will be submitted to the conference which embodies Democratic principle; it cannot be compromised. We have in our platforms and in every way possible declared in favor of the free importation of raw materials. We have again and again promised that this should be accorded to our people and our manufacturers, as soon as the Democratic party was invested with the power to determine the tariff policy of the country. The party has now that power.

We are as certain to be held responsible, as we have ever been, for the benefit that would accrue to the country from the inauguration of this policy, and nothing has occurred to release us from our obligations to secure this advantage to our people. It must be admitted that no tariff measure can accord with Democratic principles and promise or bear a genuine Democratic badge that does not provide for free raw materials.

In these circumstances it may well excite our wonder that Democrats are willing to depart from this, the most Democratic of all tariff principles, and that the inconsistent absurdity of such a proposed departure should be emphasized by the suggestion that the wool of the farmer be put on the free list and the protection of the tariff taxation be placed around the iron ore and corporations and capitalists.

How can we face the people after indulging in such outrageous discriminations and violations of principle? It is quite apparent that this question of free raw material does not admit of adjustment on any middle ground, since their subjecting to any rate of tariff taxation, great or small, is alike violative of Democratic principles and Democratic good faith.

I hope that you will not consider it intrusive if I say something in relation to another subject which can hardly

fail to be troublesome to the conference. I refer to the adjustments of tariff taxation on sugar, which will be submitted to the conference, with this subject a natural Democratic animosity to the methods of manipulations of trusts and combinations. I confess to sharing in this feeling, and it seems to me we ought, if possible, to sufficiently free ourselves from prejudice to enable us to weigh the considerations, which, in formulating tariff legislation, ought to guide our treatment of sugar as a taxable article.

While no tenderness should be entertained for trusts and while I am decidedly opposed to granting them, under the guise of tariff taxation, or any opportunity to further their particular methods, I suggest that we ought not to be driven away from the Democratic principle and policy which led to the taxation of sugar, by the fear, quite likely exaggerated, that in carrying out the principle and policy we may indirectly and inordinately encourage a combination of sugar refining interests.

I know that in present conditions this is a delicate subject and I appreciate the depth and strength of the feeling which its treatment has aroused. I do not believe we should do evil that good may come, but it seems to me that we should not forget that our aim is the completion of the tariff and in taxing sugar for proper purposes and within reasonable bounds, whatever else may be said of our nation, we are in no danger of running counter to Democratic principles.

All that there is at stake, there must be in the treatment of this article, some ground on which we are all willing to stand, where toleration and conciliation may be allowed to solve the problem, without demanding the entire surrender of fixed and conscientious convictions.

I ought not to prolong this letter. If what I have written is unwelcome, I beg you to believe in my good intentions. The people know that the general result so far as they are concerned will be to place home necessities and comforts more easily within their reach, and to ensure better and surer compensation to those who toil.

We all know that a tariff covering all the interests and conditions of a country as vast as ours, must of necessity be largely the result of honorable adjustment and compromise. I expect very few of us can say, when our measure is perfected, that all its features are entirely as we would prefer. As you know, I deprecated the incorporation in the proposed bill of the income tax feature. In matters of this kind, however, which do not violate fixed and recognized Democratic doctrine, we are willing to defer to the judgment of a majority of our Democratic brethren. I think that an agreement is a party duty.

This is more palpably apparent when we realize that the business of our country timidly stands and watches for the result of our efforts to perfect this legislation, that a quick and certain return of prosperity waits upon a wise adjustment, and that a confiding people will trust in our hands their prosperity and well being. The Democracy of the land pleads most earnestly for the speedy completion of the tariff legislation which their representatives have undertaken, but they demand not less earnestly that no stress of necessity shall tempt those they trust to the abandonment of Democratic principle. Yours very truly,  
GROVER CLEVELAND.

## THE HOUSE IS STUBBORN.

It Refuses to Acquiesce to Changes in the Tariff Bill.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The galleries were crowded and the scene on the floor was an animated one in anticipation of the debate on the tariff conference report when the house met today. While the journal was being read, Chairman Wilson entered the room. His head was bound with a white handkerchief and he was evidently suffering great pain. His appearance was the signal for a great demonstration on the Democratic side, the members cheering wildly at the sight of their tariff leader.

There were no preliminaries. As soon as the reading of the journal had been completed, Mr. Outwater, of Ohio, from the committee on rules offered the following resolution, which after two hours were to be allowed to debate the conference report on the tariff bill:

Resolved, That after the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order when the house confers (house rule 4864, the tariff bill) make a report of a disagreement to move that the house insist upon its disagreement to the senate amendments to said bill in gross and ask a further conference with the senate on the disagreement votes of the two houses thereon. That two hours of debate shall be allowed upon said motion, and then without a further motion, the vote shall be taken thereon.

Should the motion prevail the speaker shall at once appoint the house conferees and the matter shall then, for the time being, pass from the consideration of the house.

Mr. Reed took the floor and offered a word of protest against cutting off debate in this summary manner.

At 1:30 the motion to insist on the house disagreement to the senate amendments and the bill was sent back to conference, the speaker appointing the same conferees.

Wilson Mah—If it is true," said Chairman Wilson, in the debate in the house this afternoon, "that the sugar trust has grown so strong, that it can say no tariff bill can pass until its interests are protected, then I hope this house will never adjourn."

Mr. Wilson was cut short by a burst of applause which lasted half a minute. Members threw documents in the air, and the gallery joined in the demonstration.

"If this be true," he continued, "I hope this house will never adjourn until refined sugar is placed on the free list."

## NO SPOTLESS TOGA

Worn by Several of Our "Worthy" Senators.

Stealing and Perjury in the Sugar Deal.

## THE SCANDAL FOUL

According to the New York Herald.

Is the Senate a Den of Thieves?

New York, July 19.—The Herald's Washington dispatch says:

I was told today that despite the denials of speculation and the sworn statements of senators who had been called before the investigating committee, it could be proved that in three instances at least speculation had been engaged in, and that the three senators referred to had been guilty of perjury.

An interesting story is going the rounds today—a story so startling in its details that it is almost past belief. I was told of a man here in Washington who has in his possession the original broker's contract wherein one of the senators—a prominent one at that—contracted to buy sugar when it got down to 88, just before the phenomenal rise.

It was said that interested persons "short" on sugar and who had been "squeezed" in the process of manipulating the market, or because they did not have the "inside tip," had lost an immense amount of money and had determined to break the sugar schedule at all hazards.

The most interesting part of the story is the way in which they intended to set their schedule aside and I am told that it is by no other process than by the arrest of a certain senator on a charge of perjury.

In a criminal case of this kind it is said stock brokers would be compelled to show their books in court, and the persons back of this scheme say they can prove, not only by the evidence they now claim to have, but by what they could lay bare, that somebody has been doing some "all" lying before the investigating committee.

It is thought that this particular senator, rather than submit to such proceedings, would undo the work it is said he has assisted in doing and through the influence he is said to wield, sugar would be placed on the free list and the men "short" of the stock would recoup their capital dropped while they were on the wrong side of the market.

## BATTLE WITH DERVISHES.

A Large Force of Them Captured by the Governor General's Forces.

MASSOWAH, Egypt, July 19.—A fierce battle has taken place between a force of natives and Italians commanded by the governor general and a large force of Dervishes that had sought refuge at Kassala. The Italian troops were victorious and Kassala was captured.

A large body of Dervishes recently raided Caracat, an Italian village, killing many of the inhabitants and captured and sent to the interior as slaves all those who were not massacred. News of this reached the governor general at Keren who started at once to capture them with the above result.

## THE NEXT BIG STRIKE.

This Time It Is the Iron Workers Who Threaten to Quit.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 19.—Another big strike is imminent if predictions from reliable sources prove true. The Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers will attempt on or about Aug. 1 to close all mills here where puddlers are working for less than \$3.75.

To accomplish this end Assistant President Patrick McEvoy of the amalgamated, whose home is in Youngstown, has been here for some time organizing non-union mills, and it claimed the movement has been very successful. The work of organizing has been going on secretly, but the fact leaked out today. Non-union mills throughout the country are said to be going through the same process.

## PARALYZES BUSINESS.

U. P. Division Shops in Wyoming and Idaho to Remain Closed.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., July 19.—The ultimatum has gone forth that railroad shops on the Wyoming and Idaho division of the Union Pacific which were closed July 3, will not open for general repair work until business revives and there is a demand for motive power.

The decision is a great disappointment to hundreds of employes and will paralyze business in all the division towns on the system between Cheyenne and Portland.

## To Sail to Bluefields.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Secretary Herbert has ordered the cruiser Columbia, now at the New York navy yard to proceed to Bluefields just as soon as she can be made ready to sail. The order was issued because of the disturbed and threatening state of affairs there.

## Drouth Broken in Dakota.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 19.—In many parts of the Dakotas and in northwest Minnesota, severe drouth has been broken by heavy rains, a two inch rain fall having been reported around Vermillion, and other sections having a thorough drenching.

## Burns Put out the Forest Fires.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., July 19.—Heavy rains last night effectively extinguished the forest fires which have been raging for several days just out of the city and along the eastern Minnesota tracks. Word has been received that several freight cars were burned near Hinckley yesterday evening.

## BACKS OUT.

The Republican Central Committee Repudiates Its Agreement.

The agreement on the part of the Republican State Central committee to take ten thousand copies of the Topeka Breeze, each week, for campaign purposes, as published in last evening's paper, has evoked so much criticism that the committee has determined to repudiate the arrangement made with McNeal and Higgins.

The latter are of course much chagrined. They had ordered a car load of paper to fill their part of the agreement. They say that Major Hudson has "bluffed the committee out." It is to be said in justice to W. E. Sterne and several other members of the sub-committee that they never favored the agreement, but opposed it strongly, believing it would be better to spend money with those older Republican papers of the state, which are well established.

Another factor in the matter was the action of the typographical union which notified the committee that if they carried out that kind of a deal with a non-union office there would be trouble.

Major Hudson gave the committee a very large piece of his mind and while his efforts were not at first successful, public sentiment in the question came to his aid and the committee today declared "off" the arrangement entered into with the Breeze. The air, which has been of the deepest blue around headquarters since the agreement was published in the JOURNAL last evening, is now assuming a more normal tint.

It is safe to say that this little experience will teach the committee that the way to reach the public is through the established newspapers of the state, and that the conservative and practical members of the committee will now have a voice. This element is in opposition to squandering money on sample copies of the New York Tribune, Des Moines (La.) Register, Alaska Herald or on pamphlets for the waste-basket.

If the committee will give out news, permit access to the excellent letters and pointers it is daily receiving from over the state and not bar the doors to reporters who are anxious for news, a great amount of good Republican doctrine can be circulated and the committee will not have to pay for it either.

## STIRS HOOSIER POLITICS.

The Movement of Democrats Into the Populist Party.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 19.—The defection of prominent Democrats from the Democratic party continues and the movement of Democrats to the Populist party threatens to become a landslide.

The Democratic state committee has received confirmation of the report that Freeman Kelley, one of the leading Democrats of the northeastern part of the state, has joined the Populists. "On account of his powerful voice Kelley has been known all over the state as 'Fog-Horn' Kelley. He was a candidate for congress in his district several years ago, and was defeated by John H. Baker, now United States district judge, by forty votes. Kelley served two terms in the legislature. In an interview Mr. Kelley says:

"I have left the Democratic party and shall never return to it. The Democrats have lied to me long enough. The party has made promises year after year and has failed to keep them. It has been captured by the goldbugs in the east, and the great west, which is suffering for the want of money with which to do business, need never expect any assistance from it. I have left the party because it has not been true to its principles on the money question. I have joined the Populists because that party represents my view on the money question. We need more money with which to do business. The circulation per capita has steadily decreased until there is not enough money with which to carry on the business of the country. The people cannot expect relief from either of the old parties. Neither can get away from the power of Wall street."

## DID RICKS STEAL IT?

Mud Cast on the Ohio Judge's Heretofore Spotless Eulogie.

CLEVELAND, O., July 19.—Resolutions demanding a congressional investigation of Hon. Augustus J. Ricks, judge of the United States circuit court, were adopted by the Central Labor union at its meeting last night.

It was asserted that in 1886, while acting as clerk of the United States circuit court in this district that Judge Ricks entered into the records a number of law suits known as the Hirdsell cases, which were begun by farmers to test a statute. Their cases were continued for several years, costs accumulating to a large amount. While the cases were pending Clerk Ricks being Judge Ricks. It is alleged that of these costs \$3,500 was not properly accounted for.

Robert Bandlow, who introduced the resolutions, stated that the attention of Attorney General Olney had been directed to the matter.

The resolutions will be forwarded to Congressman Tom L. Johnson.

## MISS WILLARD'S BICYCLE.

The Aged W. C. T. U. Leader Rides One Night Along.

CHICAGO, July 19.—Frances E. Willard has been presented with a bicycle. During her stay in England Miss Willard became an enthusiastic wheelwoman. She was not altogether a novice in the art, for in Evanston she used to make ecstatic trips down Chicago avenue on a bicycle, the object of hysterical solicitude on the part of all the inhabitants of Rest cottage.

Her English physician recommended the wheel as a health-mender, and Lady Henry Somerset presented her with a bicycle of English make. She had no sooner set foot on American soil than a Boston maker of bicycles presented her with an American wheel, telling her that patriotism demanded that she use a wheel made under the stars and stripes. She accepted the gift, and gave the English wheel to Anna Gordon, and last night she said that she and Miss Gordon would soon be riding around Evanston.

Prescott & Co. will remove to No. 118 West Eighth this morning.

## TOOK CARE OF HIM.

Congressman Clifton Breckinridge of Arkansas,

Who Was Repudiated by the Democrats of Arkansas

For Misrepresenting His District in Congress,

## GIVEN A SOFT BERTH

By Cleveland for Supporting Anti-Silver Legislation.

He Is Made Minister to Russia Today.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Mr. Andrew D. White, United States minister to Russia, has tendered his resignation on account of ill health, it is said, and Representative Clifton R. Breckinridge, of Arkansas, one of the leading members of the ways and means committee, has been selected as his successor.

Chairman Wilson of the ways and means committee verified this statement. The appointment was finally decided on yesterday afternoon. It has been in contemplation for two weeks and Mr. Breckinridge has been a frequent visitor at the White house during that time. He was with the president again at 2 o'clock yesterday and remained for some time, the acceptance of honor being concluded before he left.

The causes leading up to the appointment are well known among Mr. Breckinridge's friends. He was one of the foremost advocates of President Cleveland's policy of repealing the silver purchasing clause of the Sherman act. This action proves to be unpopular in Mr. Breckinridge's district, and he was defeated for re-election in the congressional convention held a few weeks ago.

At the time Mr. Breckinridge was absorbed in tariff work, and could not go to Arkansas to attend to his interests.

His letter at the time stating that his private interests at home, attracted his attention. It was soon after his defeat for renomination, that Mr. Cleveland began considering the advisability of nominating him to the Russian mission.

Mr. Breckinridge has been conspicuously identified with the house tariff bill of late, and throughout Chairman Wilson's severe illness and absence in Mexico, Mr. Breckinridge was looked upon as his personal representative. While the bill has been in conference Mr. Breckinridge has taken much of the arduous work off Mr. Wilson's shoulders.

Mr. Breckinridge is a native Kentuckian, but went to Arkansas in 1870 and engaged in cotton planting and the commission business. He has served continuously in congress for twelve years, except when unseated in the Fifty-first congress. He has taken high rank in congress and is regarded as a man of fine scholarship, polish and literary attainments.

## To Investigate Again.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The senate sugar trust investigating committee has decided to investigate the new charges of sugar speculation by senators.

## TROOPS LEAVING CHICAGO.

New York Regiment Goes Home, the Rest to Ft. Sheridan.

CHICAGO, July 19.—The federal troops moved out of the city today. At noon the Ninth regiment, from Madison barracks, New York, left on a special train over the Lake Shore. All of the other troops marched to Fort Sheridan and will reach there tomorrow. The troops going to Fort Sheridan include the fifteenth regiment and the details from Fort Riley, Brady, Leavenworth and Niobrara.

## Pullman Shops to Open Soon.

At the Pullman works today Manager Middleton was busily engaged in registering men willing to work. The announcement that the shops will open as soon as a sufficient force is secured has developed considerable weakness among the strikers, and it is claimed in two hours today the managers registered 325 men. A force of about 1,000 will be necessary before the works will resume.

About two hundred strikers were intercepted while on their way to the Pullman shops today by a crowd of strikers. A free fight ensued in which no one was seriously hurt, and after retreating the Hollanders reached the shops in small groups and were put to work clearing up the works. The affair was the first case of violence that has occurred in Pullman proper.

## Debs' Manifesto Unheeded.

The Debs manifesto resulting in the Overton edict, warning all railroad men to desist from work or be "braided at scabs" seemed to have little effect today on the men to whom it was addressed or upon the situation at the stock yards generally. Railroad employes returned to their work as usual, switching was continued and the packers seemed inclined to treat the matter as a joke. The receipts for the different packing houses showed that business is improving. There came in 13,000 head of cattle, 28,000 head of hogs and 27,000 sheep.

The stock yards company will endeavor to solve the problem of securing protection for its men outside of working hours by lodging and boarding them in its building. Cots were placed in some of the houses today.

The rough treatment of workmen by the strikers still goes on and coupling pins are being used on heads nearly as often as on trains. Considerable alarm is felt lest the fire of last night should prove to be only the first of a number of outrages.

## MARTIN WORKING FOR IT.

The Bill Making a New Circuit Judge Goes to the President.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The bill providing an additional circuit judge for the Eighth circuit has gone to the president. Senator Martin, of Kansas, has opened a very vigorous campaign for the appointment, notwithstanding there has been a strong impression that the present district judge at St. Louis, Amos M. Thayer was to be promoted to the new place. Senator Martin has enlisted the support of Senator Gray of Delaware. He is also counting on Senator Palmer of Illinois, Senator Pugh of Alabama, and Senator Turpie of Indiana. If Mr. Martin should be made judge, Governor Lewelling would have the appointment of a Populist senator to serve a few months.

Senator Martin was slated for a district judgeship some time since the bill was introduced to permit Judge Foster, of Kansas, to retire on account of ill health. But before the bill could be passed Judge Foster peremptorily improved so much that the proposition to retire him was dropped.

## HIS BREAD AND BUTTER.

Accounts for Judge Cooley's Letter to Cleveland, Says Allgood.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 19.—Gov. Allgood is asking today if he cared to express an opinion as to the letter from Judge Cooley to President Cleveland, endorsing the latter's action in sending federal troops into Illinois, and in reply said:

"It is not necessary to say anything when you once understand Cooley's history, and his relations with Cleveland. Cooley was at one time a judge of the supreme court of Michigan, and he established such a reputation for being a corporation judge that, although he was a Republican and Michigan was a strongly Republican state, when his term expired and he wanted to be re-elected, the people arose in their might and buried him beyond all hope of resurrection. Soon thereafter the state Commerce board was created by congress, and Cleveland, who was then president, put Judge Cooley on this board at a salary of \$7,000 a year and expenses, and up to a little over a year ago he got his bread and butter from this source, and now in the gratitude of his soul he endorses everything that his benefactor does and bespatters him with praise. Nothing less was to be expected."

## INDUSTRIAL REVIVAL.

There Are Strong Signs of One in the South.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., July 19.—The Tradesman has received three reports of important industrial developments in the south which indicate very distinct revival.

English capitalists have signed a contract to erect a plow factory, cotton the mill, and car factory at Gilletts, Ark.; a red cyprus saw mill company, \$200,000 capital has been organized at Peterson, La., and will build at once; today English investors bought an extensive tract adjoining Chattanooga for development purposes.

## DANGERS IN THE PIT.

Some of the Horrors That Iron Workers Are Subject To.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 19.—The bottom of a converter at the Homestead steel works of Carnegie & Co., at Homestead blew out at 10:37 o'clock today, scattering 3,300 pounds of molten metal in every direction. Four workmen who were in the pit were terribly burned, two of them fatally.

## HAMMOND A. R. U. GOES BACK.

The Lodge at That Place Returns to Work.

HAMMOND, Ind., July 19.—Just before the close of a stormy session, Hammond branch A. R. U. last night decided to return to work. The motion was carried by 42 to 37.

President Hazel and Charles Morris, weather of the A. R. U., were arrested here last evening on charge of intimidating Monon railway employes. They will be taken to Indianapolis in the morning.

## Earthquake in Wisconsin.

APPLETON, Wis., July 19.—An earthquake shock split the earth open at Little Chute yesterday for several hundred feet.

## Placed in the Pantheon.

PARIS, July 19.—The final interment of the remains of the late President Carnot took place today at the Pantheon where they have been resting temporarily in a vault. The remains of the deceased president were placed beside those of his grandfather, Lazare Carnot, the "organizer of victory."

## St. Paul "Globe" Sold.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 19.—The Daily Globe, which has been in the hands of a receiver for the past year, was today sold at auction, the highest bidder being Charles Weaver, of Chicago, who represented the Kittson heirs, whose interest in the paper was the largest single holding. His bid was for \$65,000.

## Howells a Suffragist.

NEW YORK, July 19.—William Dean Howells, the novelist and literary writer has announced his espousal of the cause of woman suffrage.

## Tramps Take a Train.

ALPENA, S. D., July 19.—About 200 tramps took possession of the Milwaukee freight, stoned the train crew and refused to leave. The division superintendent wired the conductor to eject them.

## Bringing Troops to Ft. Logan.

DENVER, Col., July 19.—Improvements are being made at Ft. Logan to provide quarters for an entire regiment of infantry and two troops of cavalry. Eight companies of the Seventh have been heretofore stationed at Fort Logan. It is also stated that the McGregor cavalry squadron, two troops of the Second regiment will be located here.

Mr. O. J. Shannon, an expert candy salesman, who has been with Morton of Kansas City for the past two years, has accepted a position with T. H. Hopkins, the confectioner. He is a very courteous gentleman and understands putting up the sweets in the latest and most elegant styles. Mr. Hopkins thinks he has made